

PEOPLE:

The Julius Verne has developed small sets that could force Verne's Anderson, 30, and Don Lee, 25, into action. The sets are made by hand at a cost of \$100,000 each. The sets will be used in about 100 cities across the West and Asia. Don Lee, a former Arab Emir, is developing the sets. He is also involved in the United States. It is believed that he has been influenced by his father, a former member of the U.S. Army. It is known that he has been tracking down his father's old contacts in the United States.

Former congressional candidate John Anderson has become a commentator for WLS-TV news in Chicago. Anderson, a former Republican congressman from Rockford, Ill., had signed two-year contracts to do three one-hour programs a week and to act as a "special correspondent" in areas of national and international significance.

Princess Maha King Hussein's daughter made him a grandchild. The king's daughter by his first wife Princess Diana, Hussein has since died — seven days before her fourth marriage to the former King Hussein. The king's first wife, Queen Noor, and one adopted child, Prince Abdullah, were born in September. The king's first wife died in a helicopter crash.

Army soldier rests after helping to stop fighting between rival factions in Bulawayo. *Associated Press*

Feared Dead in Bulawayo; Factions Disarmed, Moved

By Ray Ross
Times Staff Writer

The death toll between factions of military in Bulawayo reached 300. It was more than in all but weeks of the seven-year war that led to independence — it is expected to rise as the cooling of the conflict will allow police access to the scene.

The refusal of Mr. Nkomo's men to surrender their weapons could lead to a new confrontation. So far, the government has not made any statement on the situation. Mr. Nkomo has made all the announcements about separation of the forces.

ZIPRA elements fear that the former ZANLA guerrillas awaiting induction into the integrated military will be provided with other weapons since they are supporters of Mr. Mugabe's government.

hours to go through the railway cars seeking the bodies of relatives. There were a few women and children among the dead but the majority were young men, many in camouflage uniforms.

It would appear, therefore, that this time most of the victims were military men, unlike in November's fighting in Bulawayo, when civilians made up most of the 58 casualties. In that case it took more than a week for the final death toll to be established.

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Mr. Bazargan said.

He addressed a "brotherly and humble request" to Ayatollah Beheshti and his colleagues "who have almost dominated all executive authorities and positions of power ... to respect the position and responsibilities of the president and ... to cooperate with others according to the constitutional law."

Mr. Bazargan said Ayatollah Beheshti "receives ministers and ambassadors ... inspects and supervises the war fronts and offices and organizations, expresses and imposes his opinion on economic and labor affairs, policies of the country, formation and composition of the Cabinet and ... spreads his heavy weight over all aspects of the Islamic Republic."

Mr. Bazargan, a veteran moderate who supports Mr. Badi-Sadr, did, however, charge the president with taking "action far more direct and free than constitutional law allows him, and [he] probably interferes over the head of the prime minister and the Cabinet."

The parallels cannot be carried too far. Because in this country the government is as church-going as the opposition, the church does not stand, as in Poland, almost monolithically against the regime.

For example, one of the church's principal grievances in Poland is the government's unwillingness to allow dioceses to construct as many churches as their parishes with its native Poland.

Janusz Górska

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1981

80

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WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

Established 1887

Algeria ... 300 Km. long ... 120 Km. Nogent ... 100 Km.
Austria ... 155 Km. ... 15 Km. Oberspreewald ... 240 Km.
Belgium ... 600 Km. Italy ... 750 Km. Otranto ... 40 Km.
Denmark ... 100 Km. Japan ... 1400 Km. Cebu ... 600 Km.
Congo ... 600 Miles. Korea ... 450 Km. South Africa ... 500 Km.
Denmark ... 500 D.K. Lebanon ... 500 Km. Spain ... 70 Km.
Egypt ... 850 Km. Libya ... 600 Km. Switzerland ... 100 Km.
Eire ... 400 Km. Luxembourg ... 30 Km. Turkey ... 625 Km.
Finland ... 400 Km. Malta ... 300 Km. UAE ... 400 Km.
Germany ... 300 D.K. Morocco ... 500 Km. U.S. and Brazil ... 300 Km.
Great Britain ... 400 Km. Netherlands ... 225 Km. Yugoslavia ... 320 Km.

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Established 1887

Basques Protest Death of Prisoner

From Agency Dispatches

MADRID — Basque nationalists held violent demonstrations in several cities Sunday in response to the death in Madrid Friday of an arrested Basque guerrilla suspect, Jose Ignacio Arregui Izquierdo, after nine days of interrogation by

Adolfo Suarez's resignation as premier has twisted the plot of Spain's transition to democracy. News analysis, Page 2.

police. The autopsy indicated death by torture.

Mr. Arregui, 30, was suspected of several assassinations. His eyes were badly bruised, one lung was full of liquid, his body was covered with bruises and the soles of his feet had been burned.

A terse report late Saturday mentioned bronchial pneumonia and a pulmonary edema among the causes of Mr. Arregui's death at Carabanchel Prison outside Madrid. The report listed injuries without saying how they had occurred. "It is all very clear," said Enrique Galavis, director general of prisons, leaving no doubt that Mr. Arregui had been tortured to death.

Rampaging demonstrators chanting the Internationale and shouting support for the separatist movement ETA firebombed two buses in Bilbao Sunday. In Zumarraga, several hundred persons marched chanting "José Arregui, we're fighting for you" and "Long live ETA."

The key stumbling block has been the difficulty in disarming the troops, since for years their weapons were their source of power.

The animosity between ZANLA and ZIPRA is based on tribal differences between the majority Shona and minority Ndebele tribes. This time, however, the hostilities spread to three of the dozen integrated battalions in the new national army.

Fighting between the forces left the three battalions in a shambles. It also called into question the entire government policy of seeking to integrate into one army the approximately 40,000 men who during the war were loyal to three different leaders — Mr. Mugabe, Mr. Nkomo and the white minority government led by Ian Smith.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Janusz Górska, the minister of higher education, standing at a meeting with Polish student representatives on Sunday in Lodz.

Associated Press

Poland Grants Most Demands At University

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Poland's minister of higher education, speaking on national television Sunday night, said most of the demands of striking students in the country's second largest city had been met and appealed to them to drop their demand of a strike Monday.

The appeal was made shortly after Warsaw television reported that the Polish Communist Party leader, Stanislaw Kania, had met Sunday with Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak party chief, to discuss relations between the two countries.

The television gave no details of Mr. Kania's meeting with Mr. Husak except that it was a "short, friendly visit" that would aid "international peace" as well as improve relations between the two countries.

Czechoslovakia has been one of Poland's harshest critics since last year's labor unrest, and Mr. Kania's surprise visit to Prague was the first known meeting of its kind since an emergency Warsaw Pact summit called by the Soviet Union in Moscow last December.

Higher Education Minister Janusz Górska, in his televised appeal, urged students not to call a general strike and to end their occupation of the university, polytechnic college and musical and medical academies in Lodz.

An estimated 4,000 to 6,000 students are seeking sweeping changes in academic and administrative policies for the state-run institution.

Polish workers took the measure of their misery and decided to act. The revolt they started in

Polish 'Experiment': Party vs. Momentum

"People believe in Socialism. The only problem is that some people at the top cannot believe that the people really believe in Socialism," Adam Wendorf, Communist Party secretary at the Elmar factory in Gdansk.

By John Darnton
New York Times Staff Writer

WARSAW — Just six months ago, Polish workers took the measure of their misery and decided to act. The revolt they started in

NEWS ANALYSIS

Lenin shipyard in Gdansk has gathered momentum, broadened and matured. Developing outlines of an ideology, it has turned into a movement and some would insist into a revolutionary force.

The question is whether the changes unleashed can be contained within political structures originally imposed by Stalin and still essentially a mirror image of the Soviet system. Will the Kremlin, which has based its security on maintaining such systems as a protective zone against the West, allow independent management?

Such changes do not come easily. The leadership resists at almost every turn, but the Solidarity trade union federation is always there, insisting that the Gdansk agreements be honored, in spirit and letter.

What Western editorial writers fail to understand when they write that "Solidarity is going too far — by demanding a five-day workweek or by agitating for removal of local officials" is that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Open Elections

Last week, the party appointed the minister of defense, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, as premier, breaching party doctrine that the military should be subordinate.

Now the Politburo is contemplating the biggest reform of all — limiting party officials' terms of office and choosing them in secret elections with an open nominating procedure and more candidates than positions. Such a change could mean that all but a handful of the 140 Central Committee members would lose their jobs.

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every turn, but the Solidarity trade union federation is always there, insisting that the Gdansk agreements be honored, in spirit and letter.

Mr. Górska said that the major obstacle to an agreement was the question of who may call a student strike. While the government has apparently agreed to the students' right to strike, it appears unwilling to grant a demand that the leadership of an independent student union be allowed to make the call.

The minister said the government position is that about 50 percent of all students must agree to such a strike, but the student leaders in Lodz said they could not agree because they did not know how many students would join their group.

Another dispute involves the

NEWS ANALYSIS

For example, one of the church's principal grievances in Poland is the government's unwillingness to allow dioceses to construct as many churches as their parishes with its native Poland.

In a pointed letter, for which the cardinal assumed surreptitious circulation, the prelate told Mrs. Marcos, who is minister of Human Settlements and governor of Manila, that he could not give his blessing to so magnificent a house of God while poverty and squalor shanties were the lot of so many priests and nuns.

This is the crux of the struggle between church and state in the Philippines, the yawning gulf between the masses of poor and the rich elite. What in Poland unites the church hierarchy — the government's atheist ideology — is a cement lacking in the Philippines. The bishops, priests and nuns of the country, priests and nuns of the church, are divided along lines of social conscience, but those whose sense of justice is outraged by prevailing conditions carry on their battle through the church.

Because Mr. Marcos, in more than eight years of absolute power under martial law, emasculated, suborned or exiled most opposition and because he continues to dominate all sectors of power even after lifting martial law last month, those in the church who preach and act out the social gospel inspired by Pope John XXIII are the most organized opposition in the country.

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In fact, the church in the Philippines ceased in the 1960s to be the pillar it had been in the past. (In Spanish and American colonial days, foreigners constituted the majority of priests and nuns; only in the last three decades have Filipinos become the majority and taken the leading positions in dioceses and religious orders.)

Social Role of Church

The Second Vatican Council's pronouncements on the social role of the church made deep and progressive inroads in the Philippines, inspired by the obvious social and economic disparities, with which

Significantly, the meeting was held at each of the ministers prepared to leave for a wide range of trips outside Europe, including visits by all three to Washington within the next month. A spokesman for the British Foreign Office said the meeting "provided useful opportunity for consultations before departing for trips abroad."

Bazargan Sees Danger in Iran Feuding

Reuters

TEHRAN — Former Premier Mehdi Bazargan Friday sharply criticized Iran's president, premier and supreme court chief, saying a dangerous feud had grown out of a struggle for power.

Mr. Bazargan, now a member of parliament representing a Tehran constituency, said President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr paid "too much attention to his post" and Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai "uses his position to block the way for the president." He accused the head of the supreme court, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, of misusing his position to spread propaganda and of exceeding his brief.

Mr. Bazargan, who headed a provisional government after the revolution that toppled the Shah two years ago, singled out Ayatollah Beheshti for especially sharp criticism in his Majlis speech, and spoke of "the dangerous deadlock which stubbornness or the struggle for power has created."

He said Ayatollah Beheshti, who is also a founding leader of the dominant Islamic Republican Party,

officially or unofficially,

Mr. Bazargan said.

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Spain: Young Democracy in Rocky Passage

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — Until now, the story of Spain's transition to democracy has had a bright, fairy-tale ring to it: Brave King Juan Carlos I and his handsome premier, Adolfo Suárez, slaying the dragons of reaction and burying the dark legend of a once-violent people. But an embittered Mr. Suárez has twisted that cheery plot line by suddenly resigning after 4½ years on the job.

Last week, Deputy Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo received the king's sanction to try to form the next government. He began the task amid considerable doubt in the governing Union of the Democratic Center. Criticism and squabbling within the center-right party contributed to Mr. Suárez's decision to resign last month. So did opposition from the powerful Roman Catholic Church hierarchy. A scion of Spain's wealthy industrial oligarchy, Mr. Calvo

Sotelo seems almost certain to steer to the right to avoid a similar fate.

Accused at times of betraying his heavily middle-class constituency, Mr. Suárez had one basic

NEWS ANALYSIS

strategy for leading Spain out of the shadows of the Franco dictatorship. It was to cling to an ill-defined center and thus avoid splitting the nation into two irreconcilable camps, as happened during the civil war.

A gnawing preoccupation with sealing the left's thunder led Mr. Suárez to champion a progressive income tax bill that angered both the rich and the middle class. When he gave a green light to a mutual-consent divorce bill, he provoked conservative Spanish bishops and the Vatican. Suárez aides said the church threatened to cancel a visit by Pope John Paul II

later this year if the divorce bill passed.

The open resurgence of traditional power centers — big money, the church and, to a far lesser extent, nostalgic grumblers from the Franco bureaucracy. In power, Cabinet posts and other perquisites have cemented this fractious collection of men's clubs; in opposition, the party's cohesion would be more doubtful.

Communist Shambles

Across Spain's non-Castilian outer edges, small regional groups are cutting into the constituencies of national parties that put the idea of Spain before Catalonia, Euskadi (the Basque provinces), Andalucía or Galicia. On the left, a grass-roots rebellion against the leadership of Santiago Carrillo has reduced the Communists to a shambles. The party's weighty Catalan wing has committed the heresy of renouncing Eurocommunism, largely because it disapproves of its author, Mr. Carrillo.

To recoup prestige, he may tack sharply to the left.

The one group that seems to have emerged strengthened by its ideological shakeup is the Socialist Workers Party, the second party in parliament. Felipe González, the 39-year-old leader, resigned in 1979 when party radicals balked at jettisoning the Marxist label.

He returned in triumph at a special congress that affirmed a trend toward a gradualist brand of social democracy. By striking a pact on wages with Spain's main business association, the Socialists' General Workers Union this year pulled even with the Communist-controlled Workers Commissions in plant elections. At a time of rising unemployment, workers have obviously decided that moderation pays.

A consensus among politicians is that Mr. Calvo Sotelo, who controls only 165 seats in the 350-member lower house, will attempt to govern at least until the summer, counting on parliamentary support from the middle-of-the-road Catalan Convergence Party and a few independents. But to avoid the kind of slow erosion of popularity that afflicted Mr. Suárez, the new premier will shoot for early elections late this year or at the beginning of 1982. Of course, a split in his party would force elections even sooner.

Possible Reversal

Opinion polls suggest that if Spaniards had to vote tomorrow, they would reverse the order of things and put Mr. Gonzalez in the mathematical predominance of Mr. Calvo Sotelo as leader of the biggest party in the Cortes, but short of a majority. As a possible partner for either party, Antonio Garrigues Walker, an influential Madrid lawyer, has begun to assemble a new liberal grouping.

With the Union of the Democratic Center moving to the right, Mr. Garrigues Walker believes there will be space on the political spectrum for a party akin to the Free Democrats of West Germany. A Socialist-liberal coalition — or an alliance between the Socialists and a breakaway group of the ruling party — could rally reformists. Curiously, King Juan Carlos would not mind seeing Mr. Gonzalez become premier. The century-old Socialist party has a strong republican tradition and agreement to govern under Juan Carlos would represent a historic reconciliation with the restored Bourbon monarchy.

The program, proposed by the West, includes a number of projects designed to lay the groundwork for the new information order being sought by Communist countries and Third-World countries. These include studies and conferences intended to define an international code of journalistic ethics and investigations into alleged bias in Western news coverage.

Nothing Binding

The Unesco meeting Monday is intended to gather reaction and will not make binding decisions.

But representatives of Western news organizations are already accusing Amadou-Mahtar Mbow of Senegal, Unesco's director general, of trying to exclude them from the meeting and packing it with Communist and Third-World representatives sympathetic to the project.

On Unesco's invitation list, the only body representing the Western news organizations was the International Federation of Journalists. Others invited included the International Organization of Journalists based in Prague, and representatives of organizations from Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America. In addition,

the meeting was to be closed to news coverage.

After complaints by groups representing the West, Unesco has now agreed to invite several more Western groups, including the World Press Freedom Committee, based in Washington, and to open the discussions to the press.

What particularly angers Westerners is that the Unesco Secretariat is at a standstill with the plan for licensing journalists even though an international commission headed by Sean MacBride of Ireland decided last year that they did not need special protection.

After a three-day meeting to discuss the projected commission, Unesco's communications program will also be reviewed.

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But the commission would also "insure that journalists on dangerous assignments or simply on assignments abroad conform to the flow of information under Unesco auspices."

Unesco to Consider Plan for Licensing Journalists Despite Western Objections

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — A plan to create a new international organization to license journalists and ensure that they comply with the "generally accepted" ethics of their profession will be introduced here Monday at a meeting organized by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The proposed body, the Commission for the Protection of Journalists, would issue identification cards to reporters on dangerous assignments in war zones or working abroad. It would also judge complaints about their professional conduct and could withdraw the identity cards, making it difficult and perhaps impossible for them to work in many countries.

The proposal is opposed by the Western governments and news organizations, which regard it as infringing on freedom of the press. It is supported by Communist and Third-World nations pressing for new arrangements that would legitimize governmental control over the flow of information under Unesco auspices.

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generally accepted rules of professional ethics" and could censure them by withdrawing identity cards.

While the plan does not attempt to define what the ethical principles are, it says the commission should "conduct and commission studies on the ethical rules and regulations governing the journalistic profession so as to facilitate a convergence of views on this matter."

At first, Mr. Gaborit suggests, the commission should be a non-governmental body made up of representatives of news organizations alone. But in time he wants it to become an official institution with government representatives sitting on it. Governments would be urged to incorporate its recommendations into their national legislation, thus giving any code of journalistic ethics the force of law.

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Rapid Deployment

When pressed about the problem, a spokesman for the British Foreign Office said: "We acknowledge there is a drug problem and we are working on it, along with the American authorities."

The island is being prepared as a base for U.S. ships loaded with tanks, artillery, ammunition and equipment for possible rapid deployment in the Gulf.

While U.S. servicemen are deeply involved in drug trafficking, the sources said, the major cause for concern for British authorities is the presence of up to 2,000 U.S. civilians, including U.S. technicians, crews of merchant ships and construction workers from the Philippines and South Korea. The diplomatic sources said there is no such restriction on U.S. congressmen.

A U.S. spokesman conceded that "some illegal drugs have been identified in the mails," but he maintained there was "no evidence that sailors on the island have been seriously involved in drug trafficking."

Keith Speed, undersecretary for the Royal Navy, visited Diego Garcia on his way to Hong Kong in December and learned the scale of the problems facing the tiny British naval detachment, which is officially assigned to Diego Garcia as a communications unit.

"Yes, by all means he was concerned," a spokesman for the Ministry of Defense said. "We are closely cooperating with the American military command over practical arrangements for enforcing relevant British legislation."

The general question of policy in the Indian Ocean is expected to come up in discussions between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Reagan in Washington this month, but a spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher said he doubted the reported lawlessness on Diego Garcia would be discussed at such a high level.

The United States is using Diego Garcia under a British-U.S. agreement signed in 1976. About 1,100 islanders were evicted to make way for the base and sent to Mauritius, which has been promised eventual sovereignty over the territory.

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Nicaragua, Lost and Found

The Reagan administration should be delighted with the first results of its hardheaded pragmatism in Central America. On the way to power, many Republicans insisted that Nicaragua was "lost"; its government incurably Marxist and any U.S. aid out of the question. But all this sounded much too defeatist in Nicaragua, especially to free-enterprise centrists who were counting on help from Washington to halt the leftist slide of an unsteady revolution.

Now there seems to be a good result from the new team's first moves. Persuaded that Nicaragua's Sandinista regime was providing covert help to guerrillas in neighboring El Salvador, the State Department suspended — but did not cancel — a \$75-million program of economic aid. A hard-pressed Nicaragua has apparently grasped the point. In the words of a senior official: "Washington's message has been received loud and clear. There is a recognition of the very high political cost to Nicaragua of involvement in El Salvador."

In other words, as the Carter administration insisted, aid can be a tool of influence. Although Nicaragua denies that it funneled arms to El Salvador, it is now reportedly urging the Salvadoran left to press for a political settlement with the ruling junta. That is the kind of linkage that should encourage the Reagan team not to write off anything in Central America.

Still, this episode could lead to a wrong conclusion. Aid is indeed a tool, but not a hammer; the promise of help can influence, but not command. Washington would betray its allies in Nicaragua if its aid were used only to promote U.S. security. Nicaraguans need no reminder that the long and shaming U.S. partnership with the Somoza dictatorship was also justified on the grounds of North American security.

Further help to Nicaragua should also be deftly tied to the Sandinistas' promises to respect civil liberties. These have not been kept. If human rights sounds too soft in the new Washington, let the Reagan administration put it this way: Security cannot be built on tyrannies of either the right or left. Washington will not be operating alone in Latin America if its concern for strategic interests is matched by concern for liberty.

Plainly, this is not an approach that appeals to the influential Sen. Jesse Helms, who opposes any help to those who overthrew the Somozas. But what the senator is to the Reaganites, Fidel Castro is to the Sandinistas: the offstage voice of dogmatism. The pragmatists on the Reagan team will find that countering the one in Central America will soon require opposing the other on Capitol Hill.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Empires in North America

There seems to be no way that Britain can make Canada formally independent without meddling in that country's internal affairs. This is the crux of a constitutional crisis that has half of Canada in an uproar and has now forced the early retirement of Sir John Ford, Britain's envoy to Ottawa. The crisis has a moral: Empires are easier made than unmade. Still, the United States has no cause for complacent clucking, since Washington sooner or later will have to cope with a comparable dilemma in Puerto Rico.

Back in 1867, Canada became the British Empire's first fully self-governing overseas dominion. Unfortunately, no proper provision was made to permit Canadians to amend their own constitution. That can be done only when the British Parliament alters the British North America Act. All parties agree that this anomaly should be eliminated. But Canadians cannot agree how to apportion federal and provincial powers in reworking their basic charter.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau favors a package that would give Canada a bill of rights and an amending formula weighted in favor of the central government. He insists that the British Parliament is legally bound to approve whatever Canada's Parliament recommends. But 6 of 10 provincial premiers say otherwise; they fear the Trudeau package would enshrine his centralizing views and impose his controversial bill of rights.

The argument may well continue until the moment Mr. Trudeau's government formally submits its "Joint Address to Her Majesty the Queen Respecting the Constitution of Canada." In that case, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher may reluctantly recommend

approval — while the House of Commons may heed Mr. Trudeau's opponents and reject the package. It was this prospect that impelled Britain's man in Ottawa to warn, with more candor than tact, that the two Parliaments are on a collision course. Sir John Ford is now "retiring" ahead of schedule. Endless rounds of parlaying are expected with a new envoy as the British try to disentangle a self-made knot.

For the United States, there are uncomfortable parallels in the enduring debate over Puerto Rico's status. That island was acquired by conquest in 1898 and its people were made U.S. citizens in 1917. In theory, Puerto Ricans themselves are to decide whether they want independence, become a state or continue as a semi-autonomous commonwealth. But there is no likelihood of unanimity in Puerto Rico.

If Puerto Ricans ever submit their version of a "joint address" to Washington, possibly in three or four years, it may well be that the president will favor one course and Congress another. The worst-case possibility is that the island will seek statehood and then be denied it. President Reagan favors statehood, if that is the path that most Puerto Ricans should vote for.

What is needed now is a clearer expression from Congress on how far it might go to accommodate the special economic and cultural needs of Puerto Rico as either a state or a commonwealth. The Senate has already adopted a vague resolution favoring Puerto Rican self-determination. But before the island votes, it should have a better sense of the likely effect on fiscal and language issues.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Solving the F-15 Equation

The Reagan administration appears to be working out a smooth solution to a dispute involving Saudi Arabian F-15 jet fighters that tied the previous administration in knots. It was not for lack of trying, but Jimmy Carter never succeeded in extricating the issue from a context in which it seemed that providing the planes would be a victory for the Saudis and a defeat for the Israelis. In that context, the issue was murder, diplomatically and politically.

Ronald Reagan, however, seems to be finding a new and more fluid context. Evidently he will sell the Saudis the F-15 fuel tanks and bomb racks that they have sought to improve their defenses and to test their relationship with Washington. At the same time, he is seeking material and political ways to compensate the Israelis for adding to an Arab neighbor's attack capability and for breaking the Carter pledge not to sell the Saudis the extra gear. He is doing this, moreover, without a public battle.

The interesting question is whether his handling of the F-15 issue can or will be a model for his handling of the Arab-Israeli dispute overall. There is reason to believe Mr. Reagan sees it in just those terms. He does not accept that the U.S. commitment to Israel and the U.S. interest in improving relations with the Arab states are mutually exclusive. On the contrary, he sees them as consistent and reinforcing, especially in view of the danger posed by Soviet support of radical currents in the area.

The president has the substantial advan-

tage of starting out with Israel's confidence. He does not have to prove himself constantly on that score. The Arab side, meanwhile, seems ready to give him the benefit of the doubt. The F-15 question had assumed an extraordinary symbolic importance among the Saudis and their friends, and they are bound to appreciate the Reagan approach.

With the F-15 equation solved, Mr. Reagan's first need will be to make sure that the diplomatic stage is not cluttered by the European Mideast initiative that Britain's Margaret Thatcher is about to try to sell to the new administration before the leaders of Egypt and Israel get to town. The Europeans would jettison the whole Camp David framework and open a new negotiation in which the Palestine Liberation Organization would be invited to take part, without first having to accept Israel, and would be offered the option of a state on the pre-1967 lines in two years' time.

Why is Mrs. Thatcher, or her foreign secretary, so bent on undermining the existing negotiating framework, which has already produced one Arab-Israeli peace treaty and which is still available for further diplomatic exploitation, particularly if a new Israeli government comes to power? Mrs. Thatcher will be here at the end of the month to explain her government's position. The Reagan administration will want to hear her out, but it must then get down to the serious business of figuring out how it can capitalize on the good start provided by its F-15 decision.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

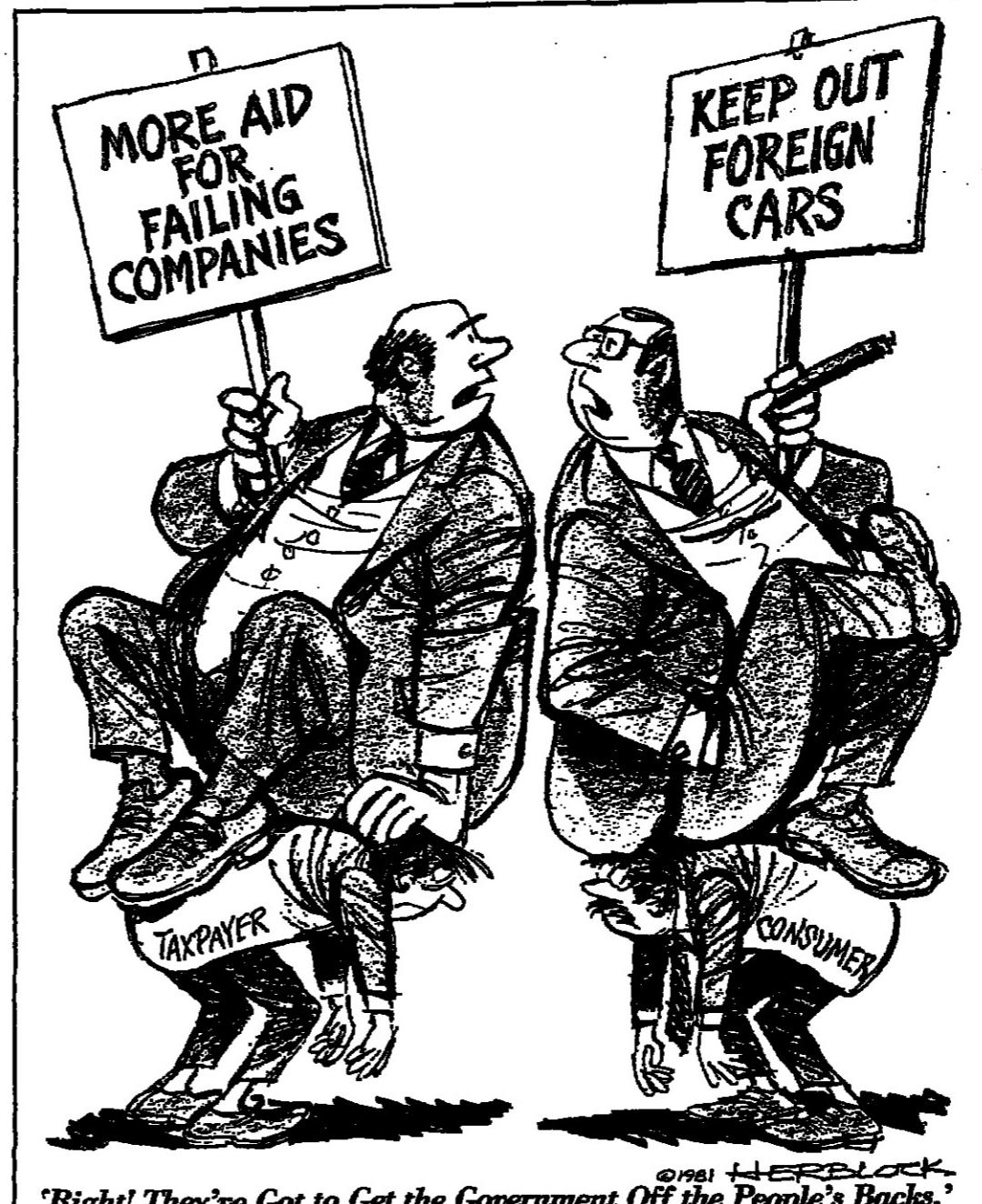
February 16, 1906

NEW YORK — An editorial in the Herald reads: "Why is there such nonsense in discussion of the proposed subsidizing of American shipping? The kernel of the question of a mercantile marine is that Americans cannot be found to work on shipboard at such low wages as are accepted by foreigners. Foreigners are doing the work of carrying ocean freights more cheaply than it can be done by Americans. Some American capital is invested in shipping, but under a foreign flag. Instead of trying to tax the people to pay men to go into the business under existing unprofitable conditions, why not attempt to remove these conditions?"

Fifty Years Ago

February 16, 1931

WASHINGTON — New York banking firms were flayed in the House yesterday by Rep. Louis T. McFadden (R-Pa.), chairman of the House banking committee. "International bankers," he said, have completely tied up the country's financial system, and are "using the State Department and the House as catapaws." Mr. McFadden particularly criticized the spread of foreign loans, declaring that such loans in the United States since 1919 have totaled \$7,750 million. "This indicates domination or control of the Federal Reserve system and American financial institutions by these international bankers," he asserted.



'Right! They've Got to Get the Government Off the People's Backs.'

Promoting a 2d U.S. Industrial Revolution

By Felix G. Rohatyn

NEW YORK — President Reagan will unveil his comprehensive economic program Wednesday in an address to a joint session of Congress.

The broad outlines of the president's supply-side strategy already are well known: By lowering taxes, he hopes to stimulate investments and to provide an incentive to work, thus increasing productivity, expanding the supply of goods and causing prices to fall. By cutting government spending, he hopes to eliminate federal budget deficits, reducing inflation.

Although the United States clearly needs to reduce both taxes and government spending, Mr. Reagan's economic strategists do not go far enough. The United States will begin to resolve its economic crisis only when it restructures its basic industries so that they can compete on the world market and when it adopts a regional economic policy in which all geographical areas — and so all races and classes — share the burdens as well as the benefits. Clearly, federal involvement will be necessary to do the job.

The United States cannot survive half rich, half poor, half suburb, half slum. All Americans, no matter where they live, must share in economic prosperity and sacrifice. But Mr. Reagan's economic theology has implications not widely understood.

The pain of his proposed spending cuts will far exceed the pleasure of tax reductions. The benefits of economic stimulus and increased military spending are likely to reach only a part of the country — mostly the West and the so-called Sun Belt — while a significant section of the nation, the Northeast and Midwest, is allowed to deteriorate steadily.

Arc of Crisis

An arc of economic crisis and decay stretches from Baltimore to St. Louis. This region shares similar burdens: energy shortages, dependence on older industries hard-pressed by foreign competition.

Rhetoric and Reality

By George F. Will

WAshington — Only in America: The closest thing to a defenseable Socialist idea comes from an investment banker and accomplished capitalist, Felix G. Rohatyn. The heart of his program is restoration of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., to eke out a "second industrial revolution" by buying equity in ailing basic industries.

The crisis of U.S. capitalism is a crisis of capital, brought on by too much public and private debt. Credit demand may be \$412 billion this year, 33 percent above 1980, pushing total outstanding debt over \$4 trillion. As inflation raises notions of an adequate return on money, basic industries, which already have high ratios of debt to equity, find it harder to raise money.

Mr. Rohatyn believes that the United States is where New York City was in 1975, on the edge of a crisis it can escape only by a period of austerity. New York's Municipal Assistance Corp. — a kind of RFC — had the capital and thus had the cards to extract concessions from banks and unions in the city's crisis.

An RFC is better, Mr. Rohatyn says, than either the social costs that will result from letting markets work their economic Darwinism, or from the awful improvisations (consider the Chrysler plan: piling expensive loans onto a company with too much debt) that are the political system's more probable response.

Mr. Rohatyn flinches and sets a limited life for his RFC. Actually, an RFC would not be temporary; it would be addictive. It would be an example of supply generating demand; its mere existence would guarantee a perpetual queue of clients. And it would indeed be "state capitalism." That label is an adequate designation for government allocation of capital, which is a Socialist component of a mixed economy, which is what the United States has.

Americans should steel themselves for the painful task of bringing their political rhetoric into conformity with the reality of their political economy. A lot of Socialism is in place in the U.S. economy, and it is quite compatible with America's real, as opposed to rhetorical, values.

In 1980, the electorate's mandate probably was about 20 percent for conservatism and 80 percent for improved economic numbers, no matter how produced. If the numbers are not better by 1984, there may be a considerable constituency for the sort of energetic government proposed by Mr. Rohatyn, a capitalist as successful as was the creator of the original RFC — Herbert Hoover.

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wage concessions and work-rule changes aimed at increasing productivity.

An RFC could also play a major role in shaping regional policy. The new federal agency could provide low-interest, long-term loans for Northern cities to maintain their deteriorating bridges, sewers, sanitation, mass transit, schools and firehouses.

Such an agency need not stay in existence longer than 7-10 years. It could then be liquidated and its assets taken over by the Treasury.

To cries of interference with the free-market system, it should be pointed out that in the United States the price of energy is not set freely, the price of food is not set freely, nor is the price at which money is borrowed set freely.

The fact is that Americans do not live in a free-market economy and never will. They live in a mixed economy in which prices and capital are subject to government influences and will continue to be so.

In a world where capital will be in shorter supply than energy, is it not an intelligent use of national resources to build new city infrastructures in the Sun Belt instead of maintaining and improving what is already in place in the North? Is it rational to think that northern cities teeming with the unemployed and unemployable will not be permanent wards of the federal government at massive financial and social cost?

Felix G. Rohatyn, an investment banker, is chairman of the Municipal Assistance Corp. for New York. This article, written for The Los Angeles Times, is based on recent testimony before the Congressional Joint Economic Committee.

By James Reston

WAshington — When Ronald Reagan moved into the White House, there was a tendency here to regard his promises to cut the budget, cut taxes and be tough on the Russians as so many New Year's resolutions soon to be destroyed by the brutal facts and policies of the day.

His assumption was that the country had been on a binge, that he was going to dry it out, get it back on the wagon, and maybe even back to the church. Exit John Maynard Keynes, enter Adam Smith. Raise the military budget, reduce almost everything else, and make the Russians promise to be our allies.

Nobody in Washington doubted Mr. Reagan's sincerity but almost everybody doubted his ability to achieve these objectives. His proposals amounted to a counterrevolution against the welfare-state policies of the last 50 years and in the opinion of many observers they would be rejected by the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives.

That may very well be so. However, the new president is not forcing his resolutions but acting on them, and calling on the people and the Congress, as an act of patriotism, to support him.

Profound Effect

For the moment, he has stunned his opposition and astonished foreign diplomats, who define intense pressure from their governments to explain what he's doing, are fascinated by the fact that such a counterrevolution is even being attempted. They tend to agree that its success or failure will have a profound effect on the politics of the future, not only in the United States but also in other parts of the world.

If he succeeds in reducing inflation, increasing productivity and persuading Moscow to abandon its military budget, he will settle for a non-military budget by only 1984.

Nevertheless, the tendencies Washington is to get into, the actions it takes with some of the forces it creates, the common cause with Mexico, the promise to abandon supporting "wars of independence" — as in El Salvador — will be given.

Nor are the allies immune. With some of the forces it creates, the common cause with Mexico, the promise to abandon supporting "wars of independence" — as in El Salvador — will be given.

They are confirmed by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's indications, which reveal leaders as "men of honor and cheats" — and the Soviet Union, which promises to abandon its military budget by only 1984.

Nevertheless, the tendencies Washington is to get into, the actions it takes with some of the forces it creates, the common cause with Mexico, the promise to abandon supporting "wars of independence" — as in El Salvador — will be given.

Also, this principle is being applied

Reagan Policy Shift Upset Italy's Balance

By Enrico Jaccia

ROME — Speculation on the Reagan foreign and defense policy objectives is generating turmoil in Italian politics.

Even if President Reagan and Alexander M. Haig Jr., the secretary of state, have been very cautious in their public statements, their approach entails specific trends. The confrontation with the Soviet Union on the problem of the nuclear strategic balance will be tough, and there might be soon some practical demonstration of the "countervailing" policy. This means that if the Russians make what Mr. Reagan called "reckless move," they may expect a countermove, if they repeat the Afghanistan operation, the West might respond, for instance, by destabilizing Libya's Moamer Qaddafi and thus remove a dangerous threat to Western security in the Mediterranean.

Together with the new prospect of the United States deploying neutron warheads in Western Europe, this is more than enough to upset the fragile Italian political balance, which for the last decade, has been based on a series of compromises.

Further, there is a major break in a policy that would be substantially pro-Arab irrespective of whether the countries concerned are moderate or Marxist. As is the case with the Middle East.

Ubiquitous Diplomacy

These contradictions do not prevent the government from staying in normal times. They are only sporadic, though, for instance, while Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo was in Egypt a few weeks ago to assert Italy's support for Anwar Sadat against Qaddafi, another minister went to Tripoli to reassure the Libyans president on Mr. Sadat's adherence to ubiquitous diplomacy.

But we are entering a period of dangerous strains in international relations. If detente is replaced by confrontation, white becomes more white and black looks less black. There is little room for ambiguity or gray zones; this may mean that times of present political balance in the Middle East and Africa are over.

A vigorous U.S. policy in the Middle East and Africa, as well as in the Atlantic, will call for the support of the allies, especially France.

Premier Arnaldo Forlani ready pledged such support to the Italian Parliament. Mr. Forlani went to Washington to insist on this position. This stiffer attitude of the Communists, which has sternly warned the Christian Democrats against any change in the basic orientation of the foreign policy of Mr. Forlani, is dangerous warning.

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plied specifically to the case of Salvador, where, Mr. Forlani believes, the Soviet Union and Vietnam are supplying weapons to the leftist guerrillas who are attempting to overthrow the government.

Provocative Language

Some of the allies intend what they regard as the use of language of Mr. Forlani.

Mr. Forlani's language is directed at the Soviet Union, which is seen as "the main enemy" and "cheats" — and the Soviet Union, which promises to abandon its military budget.

No, are the allies immune? With some of the forces it creates, the common cause with Mexico, the promise to abandon its military budget by only 1984.

Quake Leaves Desolation in Italian Town

By Henry Tanner
New York Times Service

SANT'ANGELO DE' LOMBARDI, Italy — More than 2½ months after an earthquake virtually destroyed this southern Italian town, there is utter desolation here.

Life is confined to the ridge of a hill, where the New Town used to stand. A few bungalows of recent construction on the ridge withstood the quake with only minor damage. Standing between the ruins of other buildings, they serve as offices for town officials and headquarters for the Carabinieri and the Sharpshooter Battalion of the army that has been stationed here since soon after the quake struck on Nov. 23.

Along the unpaved road on the ridge the other day pedestrians sloshed through ankle-deep brown mud churned up by the tracks of bulldozers and the wheels of heavy trucks. Next to the road a crane picked gingerly at a jagged block of concrete hanging from a steel rod from what had been the fourth or fifth floor of a building; only a few beams and fragments of the building's wall remain. Elsewhere it looked as if the bulldozers had only nibbled at the mountains of rubble.

The center of the town, where most of its 5,000 residents lived, is off limits. Two Carabinieri standing in the doorway of a flattened house and cradling rifles keep strangers from walking up the street toward the expanse of rubble. Other Carabinieri, always in pairs, always armed, patrol or stand watchfully in many places in Sant'Angelo. They are here to keep looters away. There was much



United Press International
A woman walking amid the earthquake rubble in Sant'Angelo de' Lombardi this winter.

looting in the first days, but more Carabinieri were sent in and the situation is now under control.

There was no life in the ruins of the Old Town. "None of them came back, no one could live here," said a young Carabinieri who had been sent to escort a visitor. "They don't even look for things anymore. All their things are in there."

He added that some corpses were still under the debris.

In Sant'Angelo, 454 persons were killed, according to official government figures. But the local authorities believe the number was closer to 600, according to Vincenzo Lucido, one of the town councilors. Many of the dead were taken away by their families in the first hours of confusion, he said.

Conflicting Figures

GLASGOW — More than 150 people were arrested during clashes between Roman Catholic supporters of Irish Republican Army inmates at the Maze prison in Northern Ireland and militant Protestants, police said.

The fighting broke out Saturday during a march to the city center by nearly a thousand supporters of the prisoners, who are seeking political status. The prisoners, to protest their incarceration as criminals, refuse to wear prison uniforms and foul with their cells with excrement.

Nearly thousand Protestants, led the Rev. Jack Glass, attempted to break up the pro-IRA demonstration, which was guarded by more than 500 policemen. The Protestants hurled bricks, bottles, stones and smoke bombs, police said.

Two Protestant ministers were arrested and Mr. Glass was led away from the demonstration by police officials.

ern Europe, where most of the town's young men were already working, and some went to the United States and Latin America. Only about 80 agreed to be evacuated by the government to hotels in other parts of southern Italy.

Life has been hard for the thousand who remained. The winter has been the coldest in memory, with temperatures far below freezing most nights.

In the coming weeks life will be even tougher with the departure of the Sharpshooter Battalion. The soldiers have been helping with medical services, transportation, distribution of food and many other essentials. They have been organizing and running communal kitchens in army tents and metal shelters.

The kitchens will be closed, the battalion's commander said, but the equipment will be left behind and the families will have to do their own cooking. He said that his unit was made up of conscripts who were supposed to undergo basic training and had already lost too much of their limited time.

Reconstruction is still far away in the other towns and villages that were partly or completely destroyed by the earthquake.

San Angelo's mayor, Rosanna Repose, has said that the town will be rebuilt exactly where it was. But geological and seismic studies are still under way.

The immediate project is to provide temporary prefabricated houses for those living in trailers and then for the 2,500 persons living with relatives in northern Italy or abroad.

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San Angelo's mayor, Rosanna Repose, has said that the town will be rebuilt exactly where it was. But geological and seismic studies are still under way.

The immediate project is to provide temporary prefabricated houses for those living in trailers and then for the 2,500 persons living with relatives in northern Italy or abroad.

In the coming weeks life will be even tougher with the departure of the Sharpshooter Battalion. The soldiers have been helping with medical services, transportation, distribution of food and many other essentials. They have been organizing and running communal kitchens in army tents and metal shelters.

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Investors Starting to Heed Rate Warnings

(continued from Page 7)

year highs on the foreign market, European investors these dollars were make any commitment to deploy them there on one-month

Yield Curve

Any to this was the yield curve on Eurobonds with one-, three-, and five-year maturities. One-month maturities were the most expensive, review that in coming weeks rates were des-

igned to be one-month

short-term rates.

Yield curves

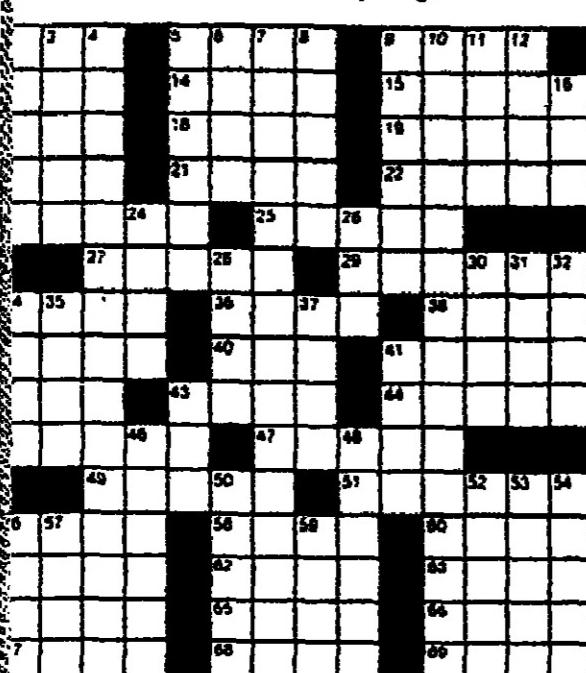
one-month rates.

NEW YORK (API)-Weekly Over-the-Counter
stocks giving the high, low and last bid prices
for the week with the net change from the prior
week's last bid price. Stocks are listed under
the names of their National Association of Securities
Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are
representative interdealer prices or which these
securities could have been sold. Prices do not in-
clude retail markup, markdown or commission.
Sales assisted by NYSE.

	Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net																							
AELIND	100s	74	73	73	73	-2		GoldCa	554	129	128	128	-1		GroveEva	72	54	52	52	-18		McBassi	100s	349	349	349	349	-1		Preston	100s	27	27	27	27	-1	
ANXCOL	100s	15	15	15	15	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		MacFad	7	7	7	7	-1		PRESYNT	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
AT&T	100s	75	75	75	75	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mackay	20	21	21	21	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
AT&T G&T	100s	12	12	12	12	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
At&T Int'l	100s	12	12	12	12	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 200	100s	12	12	12	12	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 50	100s	11	11	11	11	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 30	100s	11	11	11	11	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 10	100s	11	11	11	11	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 5	100s	11	11	11	11	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 100	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 20	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 40	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 60	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 80	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 100	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 120	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 140	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 160	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 180	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 200	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 220	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 240	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 260	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 280	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 300	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 320	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 340	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 360	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 380	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 400	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 420	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 440	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 460	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1	1	1	-1									
Academy 480	100s	10	10	10	10	-2		GoldFin	20	21	21	21	-1		Mercado	24	24	24	24	-1		Pritts	100s	1	1												

Snoopy & Woodstock

WORDPUZZLE By Eugene T. Maleska



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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

GIFFE GIALELA CINI
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BEON GOLD DODGE
GOLDFINE HOMA
HOMA HOMA
ANGELA ODEON
LIOLO LOMAS DINE
GILLS GIAN SICIL
ALIDA ANDRES WIE
JULIA JUAN PUNI
JOHN JOHN
EVILIVE MANOLO
GOLDENSTEIN CHOL
DOLY MERCEZ
DEA SHEED LIDEN

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
NEW YORK	C	F	Pretty	LOS ANGELES	C	F	Fair
PHILADELPHIA	C	G	Cloudy	MADRID	29	23	12 25 Overcast
BOSTON	C	G	Cloudy	MANILA	29	23	12 25 Fair
DETROIT	C	G	Rain	MEXICO CITY	29	23	12 25 Rain
ATLANTA	C	G	Cloudy	MIAMI	29	23	12 25 Overcast
CHICAGO	C	G	Cloudy	MILAN	29	23	12 25 Rain
ST. LOUIS	C	G	Cloudy	MONTEVIDEO	29	23	12 25 Rain
MINNEAPOLIS	C	G	Cloudy	MOSCOW	29	23	12 25 Rain
KANSAS CITY	C	G	Cloudy	MUNICH	29	23	12 25 Rain
OKLAHOMA CITY	C	G	Cloudy	NASSAU	29	23	12 25 Rain
TEXAS CITY	C	G	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	29	23	12 25 Rain
OMAHA	C	G	Cloudy	NEW YORK	29	23	12 25 Rain
SPRINGFIELD	C	G	Cloudy	NICE	29	23	12 25 Overcast
INDIANAPOLIS	C	G	Cloudy	OSLO	29	23	12 25 Rain
DETROIT	C	G	Cloudy	PARIS	29	23	12 25 Rain
MEMPHIS	C	G	Cloudy	PHOENIX	29	23	12 25 Rain
ATLANTA	C	G	Cloudy	PRAGUE	29	23	12 25 Rain
CHARLOTTE	C	G	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	29	23	12 25 Rain
HOUSTON	C	G	Cloudy	ROME	29	23	12 25 Rain
MEMPHIS	C	G	Cloudy	SAO PAULO	29	23	12 25 Rain
NEW ORLEANS	C	G	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	29	23	12 25 Rain
OMAHA	C	G	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	29	23	12 25 Rain
ST. LOUIS	C	G	Cloudy	SYDNEY	29	23	12 25 Rain
MEMPHIS	C	G	Cloudy	TAIPEI	29	23	12 25 Rain
ATLANTA	C	G	Cloudy	TOKYO	29	23	12 25 Rain
CHARLOTTE	C	G	Cloudy	TURK	29	23	12 25 Rain
HOUSTON	C	G	Cloudy	VIEDE	29	23	12 25 Rain
MEMPHIS	C	G	Cloudy	VIENNA	29	23	12 25 Rain
NEW ORLEANS	C	G	Cloudy	WARSAW	29	23	12 25 Rain
OMAHA	C	G	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	29	23	12 25 Rain
ST. LOUIS	C	G	Cloudy	ZURICH	29	23	12 25 Rain

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

14 of 2000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 1100, 1200, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300
16/4/73.

Transmissions:
Europe: 4154 kHz and 4200 kHz Medium Wave, 5.575, 6.605, 7.725, 7.785, 7.825, 9.415, 9.750, 12.095 and
in the 19, 41, 31, 22 and 19 meter bands.
Asia: 14130 kHz and 27234 kHz Medium Wave, 25.450, 27.140, 27.885, 15.020, 12.095, 11.020, 9.500, 7.120 and
in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North West Africa: 25.450, 27.140, 13.070, 11.250, 9.415, 7.120 and 5.975 kHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 meter bands.

Africa: 25.450, 27.140, 15.020, 11.820, 9.415, 7.120 and 6.025 kHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 meter bands.

South America: 25.450, 27.140, 17.270, 15.270, 11.820, 9.415, 7.120 and 5.975 kHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 meter bands.

Asia: 14130 kHz and 27234 kHz Medium Wave, 25.450, 27.140, 27.885, 15.020, 12.095, 11.020, 9.500, 7.120 and
in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

South East Asia: 25.450, 27.140, 15.020, 11.820, 9.415, 7.120 and 5.975 kHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 meter bands. Also the Singapore relay: 9.415 kHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

Armenia Broadcasts world news in English on the hour and 20 minutes after the hour or when periods to different regions.
Transmissions:

Europe: 4154, 7.325, 8.465, 9.595, 1.167, 792, 11.760, 9.765, 12.075 in the 19, 41, 45, 51
(medium wave), 25.5, 26.7 and 22 (medium wave) meter bands.

Africa: KH 13.020, 11.915, 9.765, 7.205, 4.645, 1.545 in the 19, 22, 25, 30, 41, 47, 52, 58 meter bands.

Asia and Pacific: KH 12.020, 17.340, 15.290, 11.280, 9.775, 7.205, 4.610 and 3.075 in the 14, 16, 19, 24, 25, 29, 32, 40 meter bands.

Middle East: KH 15.020, 17.340, 15.290, 11.280, 9.775, 7.205 and 4.615 kHz in the 19, 22, 25, 29, 32, 40 meter bands.

Armenia: 25.450, 27.140, 15.020, 11.820, 9.415, 7.120 and 6.025 kHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 meter bands.

South America: 25.450, 27.140, 17.270, 15.270, 11.820, 9.415, 7.120 and 5.975 kHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 meter bands.

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Observer**Beyond Compare**

By William Safire

NEWS YORK - When anyone asks a stand-up comic, "How's your wife?" the answer is an automatic gag: "Compared to who?"

That is a double solecism, and sexist to boot. "To whom" is the obvious correction (the only way "whom" is used anymore is as the object of a preposition) but the less apparent mistake is "compared to."

In a political column, I charged that the new chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Charles E. Safire of Illinois, "had been a pussycat compared to Brezhnev," as portrayed in cables describing their Moscow meetings.

In his stentorian voice, and in a Nixonian construction, my old pal Chuck responded: "I am not a pussycat." In the midst of this leapont contrempts came a clear message from John Radosta of The New York Times' sports department about "compare": "What you mean here is 'compared with,'" wrote my colleague. "to denote difference, or contrast. 'Compared to' is used to express similarity. My favorite way of remembering the distinction is to quote Shakespeare's 'Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?'

The distinction is not a nitpick, but a useful way to sharpen a word's meaning (I prefer "way to sharpen" to "way of sharpening"). "Compare to" puts two things in the same category, and likens them; "compare with" sets them up next to each other for an examination of both differences and similarities.

If you want to emphasize the way you are placing one thing in opposition to another for purposes of comparison, use the verb "contrast." Now you are into a new ketmie of prepositional fish.

"Contrast," as a noun — emphasis on the "con" — usually takes "between": There's quite a contrast between Secretary of State Al Haig and Chuck Percy. But "com-

pare" as a verb — emphasis on the "trust" — takes "with": After you've finished comparing dovish Chuck Percy with his dovish predecessor as chairman, Frank Church, contrast Percy with Haig. Now, if you want to go all the way, turning Al and Chuck into implausible opponents, use "contrasts to"; contrast Percy to Haig. That's also phrased: "Percy, in contrast to Haig . . ."

Got that? The "to" in "compare to" is a weaker comparative than the "with" in "compare with," but the "to" in "contrast to" is a stronger comparative than the "with" in "contrast with."

I have plunged deeper into the preposition proposition than I intended. Suffice it to say that compared to "contrast with," "contrast to" offers the same differentiation as "compared with" does to "compared to." Writers who refuse to come to grips with are pussycats.

John Maass of Philadelphia is intrigued by the similarity of "valuable" and "invaluable" words that, he says, "are opposites but have come to mean the same — namely, of great value." He's mistaken: "Invaluable" is so valuable that its value cannot be measured, which is different from merely valuable. Although the "is" means "not," "value" is treated as a verb to come up with "cannot be valued" and not "not of value."

I am sensitive to this because I recently wrote about "a shameful whitewash." Maass points out: "Shameful" and "shameless" are opposites but they now have the same meaning — namely, "odious" or "despicable" or "outrageous."

"Shameful" means "full of shame." "Shameless" means "without shame." Opposites yes, but they have not come to mean the same at all: "Shameful" means "disgraceful" and is applied to an act; "shameless" means "brazen" and is usually applied to a person. Such are the delights of synonymy.

But what of "flammable" and "inflammable" — are they not seemingly opposite and yet the same? Yes. Forget the "in" in "inflammable"; it's confusing. Use "flammable" or its opposite, "fireproof."

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